

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1900.

BERESFORD.

Honolulu welcomed Friday a noted Englishman. It is nearly forty years since Lord Beresford manifested his exuberant spirits in these islands. He again comes to us laden with much honor, a daring fighter on land and sea, a man of experience, a statesman, a leader in the higher social life of England. To his sense and judgment the British resort in determining their relations with the Oriental nations.

EXPANSION AND POLYGAMY.

Among the questions presented by the Expansionists to the American people is the painful one of the disposition of polygamy in the conquered territory of the Philippines. The prevailing opinion among the statesmen is, that the Constitution covers all territory belonging to the United States, and the inhabitants of such territories become American citizens, with the right to move about, or reside in any part of the national domain.

Upon the ratification of the treaty of Paris, the Philippines will become American territory, and the inhabitants citizens of the United States. At once, there will be added to our population several millions of Mohammedan polygamists, who will flaunt in the face of Uncle Sam, the words of the great Prophet commanding plural marriages. Moreover, they will politely but firmly inform Uncle Sam, in his character as Missionary of good government, that they do not propose to have their sacred institution impaired by any new fangled experiments; that if the Occidental choose to admit that in their boasted development one man can only manage one woman, it remains for the Orientals to show a much higher capacity for social organization, by the management of many women by one man.

What shall be the attitude of our Expansionists? Will they have the courage of their convictions and cause notices to be posted upon the gate posts and fences throughout the Philippines in all dialects; "polygamy strictly forbidden on these premises," "on and after date licenses to marry only one woman issued," "no good government and polygamy can exist together?"

Will the Expansionists turn loose upon the cold Asiatic world some hundreds of thousands of helpless superfluous wives, as the superfluous wives of the Mormons were once driven to the wall?

The British follow the simple and worldly practice of permitting the misguided inhabitants of their colonies and dependencies to preserve and perpetuate their own "heathen" institutions. Idolatry is protected by British bayonets. The great monkey temple at Benares is protected by the British armies. Polygamists hold high office under the British Queen. Even in Hong-Kong, entirely a British possession, the Chinese are under no restrictions regarding marriage.

Although the British policy in this respect works admirably so far as trade and law and order are concerned, will the great American churches, unfamiliar with British worldly wisdom, consent to any virtual endorsement of polygamy, and serve initiation of the British? Will not a bitter crusade be made against the children of the Prophet, on the ground that they will never be fit to rule themselves while they permit "too much marriage," as Artemus Ward observed?

Again, if those Mohammedans become American citizens, they will be entitled to protection if they immigrate with their wives to these islands. A British Mohammedan may temporarily take his wives to London, and his right to his wives will be protected by law, but will it be permitted that a Mohammedan laborer or merchant may emigrate to Hawaii and live there with his plural family?

Should the Philippines become a part of our national territory, Congress may have to wink at Asiatic polygamy, as one of those unfortunate incidents that attend every great philanthropic movement for the benefit of mankind. In the records of the Old Testament for instance are recorded very many "winkings" at the polygamous failings of the Patriarchs.

The great Denominations are disposed to sympathize with the Expansion movement, because it tends to secure for themselves a better footing in the conquered lands. Have they considered the polygamous aspects of the case?

OCEAN POETRY.

Mr. J. Hooker Hamersley, a relative of the former Duchess of Marlborough, has recently published a book of poems titled, "The Seven Voices." One of the poems is the "Sea Surf

"Song" in describing his object in composing this poem, he says:

"The first three lines of each verse represent the sound of three large waves rolling in and breaking; the fourth line represents the waves receding over the pebbly beach."

We, at least, our young people, should be experts in criticizing the music of the "sea waves," and the "hoarse music" when the waves lose their temper, and would the land. The following are two of the verses, which are respectfully submitted to the students of Oahu College and the High School, and all other schools in which poetry is discussed:

Shine! as sculptured slab, the surging surf shows shrouded grave,
Sing the ceaseless, cheerless chanting, as for souls to save:
Sage schismatic, saint scholastic, sovereign, shah and slave,
Sleeping 'neath the sad, sad sea.

Surf, as sinuous serpents shining, while the seagulls soar,
Shriek! as shameless shades of sheet, shackled souls forlorn,
Shake! as steers their shoulders shaggy on the shelving shore,
Shuddering by the sad, sad sea.

It is quite probable that the author has never seen the ocean, and has mistaken the roar of the angry billows of a canal, or the "cheerless chanting" of the ripples in some horse pond, for the many voiced sea.

As these islands are unusually rich in ocean fronts, and the varied character of our shores permits a great variety of marine music, our own poets and critics should establish the best standards of excellence. Let them determine whether or not Mr. Hamersley has caught the expression of the ocean.

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

One of the most romantic incidents of the Civil War was the capture and escape of Gen. Juan T. Morgan and General Basil W. Duke and four others, who with a considerable force of Confederates raided the State of Ohio in 1863. They were captured, and these officers, with 168 other Confederates were placed in the Ohio State Penitentiary at Columbus. Shortly after their imprisonment, several of them contrived a plan of escape, which was successfully executed. The plan was carefully made, and in its details showed the extraordinary resources of men who were intelligent and had one object in view. The story of it was graphically told in the Century several years ago. The scheme would permit of the escape of only six persons. The only tools that were used were two knives from the Penitentiary kitchen, formed out of two flat files. With these the prisoners cut through six inches of solid cement, took out six layers of brick carefully cemented, cut through a foundation wall five feet thick, then through five feet of grouting to an outer wall, through six feet of outer wall, and then upwards, three feet to the surface beyond the prison wall. The tunnel was made large enough to permit the passage of a man's body. Among the six who escaped was Thomas W. Ballet. At the time of the escape it was believed by the Federal authorities that it could not be made without treachery on the part of the prison officials. Nor was it believed that the difficult work of digging through cement and brick could be accomplished with the use of two knives only.

Recently Mr. Ballet stated that he had thrown one of the knives in an air shaft at the time of the escape. Search was made, and the knife was found in the bottom of the shaft, thirty-five years after it was placed there. The other knife was also found in the tunnel.

Neither Poe nor Dumas have, with their unfettered imaginations, ever worked out a plot exhibiting the force of human ingenuity, the study of detail, the anticipation of events, the precautions taken to avoid discovery more carefully than these men worked out and executed their plan of escape. The late Major Elder of the U. S. Artillery, who made his escape from Andersonville prison across the "dead line," and Capt. Randolph, now Gen. Randolph, commanding artillery in the Spanish war, who escaped through a tunnel dug under the Libby prison, said that the obstacles they met with in effecting their escape were trivial when compared with the difficult obstacles overcome by these Confederates. As an object lesson to children in the value of perfecting details, this story might well be placed in the school books.

WELCOME TO HAWAII.

Hawaii welcomes Capt. Barker of the Oregon. The freedom of the place is extended to him. We know his excellent record. He is almost a Hawaiian—one of us—for he did here one of the gallant acts of his life, and we shall expect that when he rounds up his last post, he will take his bearings for this place, and make his final anchorage here.

Lord Charles, the apostle of the Open Door, seemed to be the sort of a man who would keep open house himself.

DR. BISHOP AND THE THEATRE.

The Rev. Dr. Bishop has again been presented with a horrid vision of the depravity of attending the theatre. With the fervor of the prophet Jeremiah he indulges in some scathing lamentations over the rotten souls of those who love the drama. "The majority of the theatre goers are," he says, "persons of debased life and thought."

When President Lincoln was assassinated while attending the theatre, it is well known that many persons with the spiritual and mental vision exhibited by Dr. Bishop, believed and now believe that the assassination was a direct punishment of Mr. Lincoln for attending the theatre. Several of the inferior religious publications timidly advanced this opinion. "Respectable Christians" whispered it, but hardly dared to say so aloud, because the great Christian nation would have broken beyond bonds, and advocated the use of tar and feathers upon those who would, by such suggestion and formidable bigotry, insult the sorrow of the people.

Mr. Leicester Ford has recently published an article, giving at length the persistent love of the drama shown by General Washington throughout his life. He attended the theatre whenever he had the opportunity to do so. Even, after the Continental Congress had forbidden amusements during the Revolutionary war, General Washington violated the law, at Valley Forge, and attended a theatre in which some of his own men presented plays.

With such illustrious examples of theatre going before them; with the growing attendance at the play of the refined, the influential, and the professedly Christian people, Dr. Bishop and the class he represents, will simply find it impossible to make headway against this "evil" as they call it.

Many who have the presumption to elect themselves to the serious and high calling of instructors, take their knowledge of life through surface absorption. They see the world only through loop-holes, and base their instructions on the poorest of all knowledge, that of belief and not of fact. They travel through life along the floors of the deepest canyons of inherited theories and ancient beliefs, and seem never to rise to the plains that are flooded with the sweetness and light "that is slowly wrapping the world with wiser thoughts and practices."

Dr. Bishop's horror of the theatre, because it "saturates the mind with vile and salacious images," as he declares, is fully shared by millions of Mohammedans who forbid their women to appear in public, for the very same reason that Dr. Bishop warns men to keep away from the theatre. This deep tincture of Mohammedan ethics in Dr. Bishop's Puritan mind, indicates a singular coincidence of belief. Is Dr. Bishop, after all, a Mohammedan in disguise, and if he had the opportunity, would he secrete all women, in order to save the souls of a few weak brethren?

Dr. Bishop's way of looking at life, and especially the theatre, in which he sees mainly the "vile images," recalls the transaction of another aggravating moralist, who, some twenty years ago, collected and published in book form the "objectionable" and "impure images" contained in the Old Testament, and urged that no respectable person should read that portion of Holy writ. Even the booksellers would not keep this compilation on their tables.

If Dr. Bishop would become, for a year, the manager of a company of "barn stormers," and at the end of the season, would report for the benefit of mankind, the moral effect of the drama upon his audience, he would at least substitute some facts for mere conjecture, unless his own mind became unfortunately "saturated" with the impure images of his own dramatic experience.

UNEVEN TAXATION.

One of the singular economic enormities of the times, is the unequal taxation of property. The unequal and unjust system of taxation prevailing here, although well known, excites no deep public interest, because such taxation usually fixes itself upon those who are not able to resent the imposition. On the whole, however, property owners are conscious that few persons really pay the amount of tax which an equal distribution of the burden requires, and therefore prefer to let the matter alone.

The Comptroller of the State of New York says, in his annual report that only 3 per cent. of the personal property domiciled in the State is now subject to tax. Why there should be such an unjust, absurd, and illegal system of taxation in a democracy, or "government of the people by the people," is one of the strange incongruities of democratic rule. After all the shoutings for freedom and liberty, and the rights of man, the people of the great State of New York, and Massachusetts as well, throw a great part of the burdens of supporting the government upon the owners of land. The governor of Massachusetts thinks that reformation of the system is at present hopeless. It was believed at one time that the tax on legacies and in-

heritance would reach personal property. It does to some extent, but the good citizens instead of leaving their estate to be divided after death, are "beating" the death by distributing them before death.

There is no moral sentiment in the American communities in favor of paying taxes. Taxation with representation is a doctrine admitted by every one. But the waste of public money by the Legislature, and the practical rule of the Bureau gives every person who wishes to do so, abundant reasons for beating the State out of its dues. Moreover, the condition is such that confiscation of income would follow, if the law was partially enforced. In the Union Trust Company of the city of New York, lies the sum of \$1,000,000 belonging to an estate which is involved in litigation. For ten years the annual interest allowed on that sum by the Trust Company has been 2 1/2 per cent., while the taxes upon it have been 2 per cent., and in certain years more than that rate. As the safest rate of interest is four per cent., it is clear enough that the owner of a million of dollars in safe securities will only receive \$20,000 annually from it. If he makes an honest return to the State of this property.

The inequalities and burdens of taxation, in the most despotic States are not more grievous than they are in some democratic states.

A TROPICAL RATION.

Major Surgeon Louis L. Seaman of the 1st Reg. U. S. V. Eng. makes some valuable commentaries in the Century on the army food ration in the tropics. While he confines himself to the army ration, what he says has great value in estimating the food ration of the white men who live in the tropics. The wide spread, if not alarming increase of the "nervous" brigade in these islands ought to compel a thorough investigation of the proper hygienic conditions for our daily life. The doctors could tell us what to do, if they choose to do it, like the lawyers, and the merchants, and the druggists cannot afford "to give away their business." So the laymen must work out their own salvation.

Dr. Seaman says the regiment on arriving at Porto Rico August 16th numbered 1144, and were in remarkably fine physical condition. Every effort was made to keep the men in the best condition. No criticism, after the regiment returned, could be made on any of the sanitary arrangements, because every good and practicable suggestion had been followed. Medical supplies were in abundance. "Yet," says Dr. Seaman, "hundreds of cases of serious forms of gastro-intestinal catarrh and fevers rapidly developed. With few exceptions the entire force suffered from some form of intestinal catarrh within a week after arrival, due either to change of water or slight colds resulting from sleeping on the wet ground, or eating fruit."

The army ration was mainly fatty bacon, salt beef, canned tomatoes. The men grew weak under this ration, and lost the power of fighting disease.

Whenever, however, the men were placed upon a rice and milk diet, they began to improve. The records of the hospitals show conclusively the value of the milk ration. If the troops had been fed upon this simple ration, largely made up of carbohydrates, as soon as they entered the tropics, there would have been, in Dr. Seaman's opinion, no decrease in their physical condition.

Dr. Seaman makes no discussion of the proper ration for the tropics.

Perhaps he does not feel at present competent to state what it should be. A cynical review of his opinion would suggest that an American army in the tropics should be attended by innumerable flocks of goats, which would furnish the ideal ration. An army of 50,000 men would require at least 100,000 she goats as a basis of supplies.

There are excellent reasons for suggesting the organization of a society for "The Preservation of the Physical Condition of the White Man" in these islands. In making this suggestion we know that some of our excellent doctors will in the night time, draw the skull and bones across the door of the Advertiser, because our suggestion tends to destroy a "valuable industry." But, in the long run, the doctors will be the strongest advocates for using a "rational ration," in our tropics. No more valuable or interesting subject could be discussed by them than this question of diet. For here, the Anglo-Saxon has come to stay, if the climate and the Asiatics permit, and the Anglo-Saxon finds here, as the enlisted men found, that the tropics are a Paradise outwardly, but that the immutable hygienic laws of the Paradise must be known and followed, in order to prevent the dwindling of the white man who ventures to live within it.

THE PASSING HOUR.

Vienna contains not highlanders, baby farmers or Ripping Jacks. Its sole individuality in this line is high toned medical gentlemen who experi-

Impure Blood

Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles and Sick Headache the Results—Brought for Years Without Relief.

"My blood was out of order, and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has purified my blood and relieved me of rheumatism, kidney trouble and sick headaches. I have been afflicted with these difficulties for years. I am now able to do a good day's work. Rheumatism has troubled me since I was a child, but I am now entirely well." Miss FANNIE BARTLEY, Box 445, Pasadena, California.

"I have suffered from the effects of impure blood, boils, pimples, etc., for five years. I have tried various remedies without relief and finally purchased six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The boils and pimples have all disappeared since I began taking this medicine. I am now entirely cured." LOUIS THOMAS, 1412 11th Street, Oakland, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists \$1.50 for \$5. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial, etc. mentally kill infants and the aged indigent.

• • • The men of the battleship call the rain Oregon Mist.

• • • Transport arrival is now merely an incident instead of an event.

• • • Money market item: The Senatorial vote in the California Legislature is unchanged.

• • • On the voyage from Callao the Oregon noted officially Hilo Bay and the same will be placed on the charts.

• • • Lord Charles Beresford is charmed with Honolulu and Honolulu is charmed with Lord Charles Beresford.

• • • It looks that the natural, almost uncontrollable desire for quick returns is winning some of the island of Hawaii coffee enthusiasts over to sugar cane.

• • • It is more than likely that the authorities will now wake up and take some active interest in the enforcement of road rules, or will it be a wait for more broken limbs and more killing?

• • • There are hard lines ahead for Mr. Depew as Senator for New York State. The gallery will expect him to be funny and of course displays of wit will scarcely be in order in the Upper Chamber of the American Congress.

• • • E. C. Crick sends word that he is doing well as a magistrate for the Crown out in the Straits Settlements. Crick had a bit of a career here and it is apparent that he profited by experience. There is no man so conservative as a reformed radical.

• • • It would pay the Filipino commission to go into quiet consultation for a few days with some of the people who have been on the losing side in politics in these islands for the past few years.

• • • Mr. Tawney, who was the life of the party when down here with the Congressional delegation, is to have the late Mr. Dingley's place on the Canadian High Commission. Mr. Tawney is young, quick, well equipped for public life and a specialist on lumber.

• • • The chap who is writing Aguinaldo's ultimatums must have been taking lessons from that Spaniard who on the eve of the naval walkover of May 1 invited some friends to dine in a couple of days as his guests aboard the Dewey fleet flagship.

• • • To the battleship Oregon and to the people of Honolulu it is due that some demonstration in honor of the "bull dog of the American Navy" be made while the famous ship is at this port. It would be well, perhaps, for the Chamber of Commerce to take the lead in the matter.

• • • Johnson, an Indiana Republican, made a great speech in the House at Washington against expansion or the retention of the Philippines. His applause was all from the Democratic side. Johnson is the Republican who had applause from the same side when he made a speech in the House against the Hawaiian resolution.

• • • The Hilo people have their new wharf exactly where they voted that it should be built and are so deeply disappointed with the location that a complaining newspaper heads a wall "Must Grin and Bear It." When these people lead the swarms of glory in the sweet hereafter they will stop the procession to lodge the protest that their halos don't fit.

• • • The public mind seems to be pretty well centered on the thought that honor should be done the battleship Oregon. Amongst the suggestions made is that of a reception for the officers. It is urged as well that the men should not be forgotten. Shall the Chamber of Commerce, the Big 100, the Ladies, or an entirely new popular organization have the distinction of leading in this affair?

• • • The Senate at Washington will be finished next week with the treaty. Legislation for Hawaii will then have a clear road. It is the fervent wish of all concerned that laws for the Islands be made without delay. It is believed that in Washington there is influence operating that will facilitate matters in the interest of the Islands. For one great big thing John T. Morgan, now called the strongest individual power in the body, is in favor of acting for Hawaii.

TRUST A LOSER

Decision in a Case Arising Under '94 Law.

Time of the Market Value of Sugar: Cargo From Brazil—A Test Suit of Interest.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 20.—According to a decision recorded in the United States Court to-day by Judge William K. Townsend the American Sugar Refining Company has lost its two cases against the Appraisers of the port of New York. The question at issue involved the point whether the valuation of imported sugar should be on the basis of its market value at the port of shipment or the port of entry. While the act of 1894 was in force the American Sugar Refining Company made several large shipments of moist and green sugar from Brazil. The market value of this sugar when it left Brazil was 68 3/4 per hundredweight, but its market value when it arrived at New York had advanced to 78 3/4 per hundredweight. The Appraisers assessed it at 40 per cent. ad valorem according to its valuation in the New York market, and the American Sugar Refining Company appealed from the decision. The suit was a test case, and its decision by Judge Townsend against the American Sugar Refining Company disposes of a point that has been in dispute at American Custom Houses for many years.

In his decision Judge Townsend says: "Owing to drainage, there are less pounds of sugar on arrival here than when the ship left Brazil, but the cargo is actually worth as much as when it started. It appears, therefore, that if the sugar has been kept for the same length of time in Brazil the same loss in weight by drainage and increase in value per pound would have taken place there and the value of the cargo as a whole would not have been affected thereby. If this be so, I do not think the importer should gain by the decrease in weight coupled with an increase in value per pound. Unless therefore, the Appraisers have acted in bad faith or have clearly committed a substantial error by their mode of ascertaining the market value in Brazil of the sugar on its arrival here, their decision should be affirmed. I am unable to find any such mistake or error."

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

Some Argument Included in Report Made to House.

"The question of a property qualification of any kind for a voter or member of the Senate is an important one," say the majority report on the Hawaiian bill, "and calculated to excite antagonism to the United States, but such a qualification has long prevailed in Hawaii, and, as far as can be ascertained, meets the approval of the people. The requirement has gradually grown less prohibitive, and that now proposed is the most liberal, and the commissioners, in their report, look for its final extinction, but the present time is not favorable to the experiment. It insures, as far as possible, a conservative body in the legislative body of Hawaii at an important period of its history. It permits a large number of native Hawaiians to vote for members of the upper house, and the objections to this provision are largely met by the removal of all property qualifications for membership of the lower house or for electors of members of that body. Thus a popular house is created, all classes are represented, and each house will be a check upon the other."

The report also speaks of the favorable features of abolishing race distinction in juries and the extension of the English language in Hawaii.

As to the extension of the custom and revenue laws of the United States to Hawaii, the report says that a special bill, now pending, covers the case, and if this is not passed, then the general bill will be amended to cover the case.

A Reward of \$500.

Marshal Brown signed an order last evening offering a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of a Japanese named Saito. The Japanese made an assault on a Japanese woman living in the district of Ewa a little less than a fortnight ago, which resulted in her death. Saito made good his escape and the closest police vigilance has failed to reveal his whereabouts. Japanese Interpreter Doyle states that the Japanese are banded together to protect each other against law and order. He believes that the reward will cause those who are shielding Saito to give him up to the authorities.

U. Remensperger, president of the Enterprise Brewing Company of San Francisco, is among the passengers booked for the America Maru. Mr. Remensperger came to Honolulu on the last Australia.